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ITALY.

Report from Naples—Cholera in Egypt and Western Asia.

NAPLES, ITALY, November 5, 1902.

For the week ended November 1, 1902, the following ships were inspected at Naples: October 28, the steamship *Trojan Prince*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 528 steerage passengers and 150 pieces of large baggage; 850 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 23 steerage passengers was advised. Steamship *Roma*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,051 steerage passengers and 420 pieces of large baggage; 1,300 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 58 steerage passengers was advised. October 29, the steamship *Citta di Torino*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 652 steerage passengers and 145 pieces of large baggage; 843 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 26 steerage passengers was advised. October 30, the steamship *Trave*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 627 steerage passengers and 207 pieces of large baggage; 900 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 63 steerage passengers was advised. October 31, the steamship *Calabria*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,021 steerage passengers and 307 pieces of large baggage; 1,600 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 68 steerage passengers was advised.

Inspection at Palermo.

At Palermo for the week ended November 1, 1902, the following ship was inspected: October 29, the steamship *Trojan Prince*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 470 steerage passengers; 815 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 214 steerage passengers was advised.

Regarding the large number of persons whose rejection was advised at the sailing of this ship, it seems that there was an effort made to pass numbers of persons whose rejections had been advised at the sailings of other vessels. In my absence at Berlin, the inspection of this vessel at Palermo was made by Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Buonocore. Dr. Buonocore states that his opinion in advising the rejections was concurred in by the physician of the port of Palermo and by the royal commissioner, a medical officer of the Italian navy, who, in an official capacity accompanied the vessel to New York. Aside from Dr. Buonocore's advice against shipping these discarded persons, the royal commissioner would not permit them to go aboard among the healthy emigrants. Most of the rejections were for trachoma, which is very prevalent in Sicily.

Asiatic cholera in Egypt.

According to reports, Asiatic cholera in Egypt appears to be on the decrease. Reports dated October 20, 1902, showed 91 new cases of cholera in all Egypt with 84 deaths. There were 108 cases under treatment on that day. There were only 3 cases under treatment at Cairo and 12 at Alexandria. Suez, Ismailia, and Port Said were reported free from the disease.

October 24, reports showed 51 new cases and 44 deaths in all Egypt, with 102 cases under treatment. On that date Assuan was declared free. There was 1 case at Wady Halfa.

October 27 there were reported throughout Egypt 35 new cases with 32 deaths, and 90 cases remained under treatment. There was 1 other case at Wady Halfa.

Reports dated October 31 showed 26 new cases and 24 deaths in all Egypt, with 72 remaining under treatment. The Sudan was declared free from the disease.

Cholera in Western Asia.

Reports dated October 18 showed that within four days passed there had been at Gaza 186 cases and 138 deaths from Asiatic cholera; at Lydda, 56 cases and 28 deaths, and at Jaffa, 2 cases with no deaths. Arrivals from Jaffa were being subjected to ten days' detention in a camp at Bab El Wad. Under date of October 23, 1 fresh case and 2 deaths were reported from Jaffa. Jerusalem was said to be free from the disease. The total number of cases that had occurred in Palestine was reported to be 343, all natives.

Reports from Jerusalem, dated October 26, showed 318 deaths in the past week at Gaza, 121 at Lydda, and 3 at Jaffa. Jerusalem was still free from the disease, and all the victims were natives.

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *October 23, 1902.*

For the week ended October 18, 1902: Five vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 527 crew and 607 passengers were inspected and 1 vessel, the U. S. A. transport *Sumner*, was granted a bill of health without inspection. During the same period 390 steerage passengers were bathed and 437 pieces of baggage were disinfected by formaldehyd.

According to official returns recently received, there occurred in the city of Yokohama, during the week ended October 11, 4 cases of plague, all of which terminated fatally. For the week ended October 16, 1 new case, still under treatment on the 21st idem, was officially reported. No additional cases have since been reported to me. All probable contacts, to the number of about 1,200 have been so carefully isolated and otherwise the authorities have taken such stringent measures for the suppression of the disease, that the state of plague as at present existing in Yokohama scarcely seems a menace to commercially related countries.

The cholera situation in Japan apparently tends to considerably improve with the advent of colder weather, and in some districts formerly infected no recent cases have been reported. A considerable number of new cases are mentioned as occurring in Osaka Fu (which contains the city of Osaka) and Hiogo Ken, a neighboring prefecture, whose chief port is Kobe.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.